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The Morning Bulletin

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MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1922

Prudent Pravols.

The Mennonites in the Swift Current district have decided that they will not trek to Mexico, or anywhere else, at least not just now. This is another result of the unusual rains that have watered the crops in the southern districts this spring; coupled with the reports which have come back to the receipts and profits of the cattle which left for the south a few months ago. A good wheat crop goes a long way to reconcile objectors even to the law which requires them to send their children to school, and when all is said and done, it is less agreeable to go to Canada than ways to be plundered periodically by Villa's bandits.

One Is Enough.

A number of New York bankers are trying to devise ways to get Mexico to settle its national debt, a matter of some \$700,000,000, on which the interest has been defaulted since 1914. In that historic year President Wilson sent an ultimatum to Mexico by land and sea because the Huerta Government would neither recognize its obligations to foreigners nor salute the flag. In the former respect Huerta's successors seem to have profited by his example but not his fate. That perhaps is why President Harding declined to take a hand in raising an international loan for Soviet Russia to squander. He probably calculates that he will have enough to collect seven hundred millions from Oregon, without taking on the job of having to pay a billion or so out of Lenin after a while.

The Embargo Doesn't Bar.

The biggest shipment of live cattle that ever went down the St. Lawrence was loaded at Montreal a few days ago. The vessel carrying this record-breaking load was diverted to the Montreal-Liverpool route, and so far as I can learn, general demand for cattle-space to British ports. Quite evidently the much discussed embargo has not shut Canadian cattle out of British markets, but it was intended to do so. It is a very badly constructed one, for Canadian steers are going through it in thousands just now. If the embargo has any particular effect upon the market at all, it is that of causing a condition rather than as feeders. In that case the Canadian farmer is drawing beef prices for a good deal of coarse grain and round wood, which is the reverse of what he does with. The embargo may not be a help to the Canadian cattle-grower, but it has not excluded him from the old country markets. And, on paper at least, it seems to give him encouragement to finish his cattle before he sells them, and collect for the trouble and expense.

The City and the Wage Rate.

The city council of Edmonton decided that oil will pay 45 cents an hour for labor during the summer, thus rejecting a request that the rate be made 50 cents. There is no room for doubt that the oil companies can afford to pay 50 cents a day to support a family, or that an added five cents per hour would be welcome to the man drawing such wages. But, under existing circumstances, the city cannot regulate wage upward. If it tried to do that the result would be that the city could

The Railway Act is The West's Magna Charta

H. J. Symington, K.C., law partner of A. B. Hudson, M.P. for South Winnipeg, recently presented to the special Parliamentary Committee appointed to consider the question of C.P.R. rates under the Crow's Nest agreement a very lengthy and elaborate paper in support of the agreement. Mr. Symington appears as behalf of the governments of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Manitoba Free Press publishes under the editorial heading: "The West's Magna Charta," Mr. Symington's summary of his argument in a series of eleven paragraphs. As Mr. Symington has assumed to be speaking for Alberta—having been engaged to do so by the Alberta Government—it is well that the people of Alberta should understand what is being said in their name.

The prairie West is a large area, which contains three provinces. The soil, climate and production throughout the three provinces into which it is divided, there are diversities of interest resulting from vast mileage and geographical position that must be taken into account in any consideration regarding rates. It may be a claim of superiority on one part of the country to have a board of restriction to another part. This basic fact is absolutely ignored by both Mr. Symington and the Free Press but it should not have escaped the attention of the provincial governments severely concerned.

Mr. Symington's summary states in terms as clear as possible the case for the re-instatement of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. For the better information of the public it is convenient to quote each paragraph full and follow it with such comment as the facts seem to indicate to be material to the point concerned.

"...Canada made a contract with the Canadian Pacific railway and paid the consideration in full and the benefits which may accrue to Canada cannot in any way affect the rights of the West, with property to be taken away."

"(1) As the Crow's Nest agreement was made originally, it did not interfere with the National Railways, the least half the population of the prairie West are exclusively dependent upon or can be most conveniently served by the National railways. The reinstatement of the agreement would mean nothing to them unless the Railway Commission applied the same rates to the railways as were provided in the 'Magna Charta.' The Crow's Nest agreement is only half a charter regarding railway transportation. The true 'Magna Charta' is the Railway Act, and the Railway Commission empowered by that act."

"(2) The West has maximum protection by reason of water competition through the Panama Canal and the Atlantic. The reason of this is that the traffic, provided northbound, is equal with eastbound traffic. The West has no maximum protection, except that which was bought and paid for under statutory agreement."

"(3) The West has maximum protection by reason of water competition through the Panama Canal as is continuing as that to the East by the Welland and St. Lawrence canals; and besides, is effective two months in the year, against seven months' navigation in the East."

"(4) Grain rates under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement are 10 per cent. profits to the railways and are from 7 per cent. to 40 per cent. higher than rates paid by the railroads."

"(5) If grain rates under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement will pay reasonable profits to the railways under present labor, fuel and other costs, they were an imposition, although considered as a relaxation of the maximum made. If rates were fixed by the Railway Commission from 7 to 40 per cent. below those provided in the agreement, that is surely not a reason why the Western producer should be tied up to the terms of the agreement for all time. As costs come down, it is the duty of the Railway Commission to decrease the rates. Within the past few days the United States railway commission has cut rates to a

figure that will, it is estimated, reduce the earnings of the companies by 400 million dollars a year. Canada can reach a like result by using this like means.

"(6) Diversity in favor of the West will not be created, but some of the disparity against the West will under present conditions be relieved."

"(7) The agreement provides a disparity in rates primarily in regard to westbound traffic, and so deprives it of the natural and proper advantage of its geographical position.

"(8) Eastern rates will automatically come down as a result of American reductions."

"(9) The main purpose of the Railway Act was to give the Railway Commission was that as United States railway competition did not affect the prairie West, some regulatory authority was needed in order that the Western producer might get equalized, or measurable standardized rates. If the agreement is established as a formal contract, becomes an impediment to such comprehensive action as present circumstances imperatively demand.

"(10) The Crow's Nest Pass rates will only be a protection against eastern rates. It is time to try operating under lower grain rates."

"(11) A general reduction of rates on basic commodities such as coal given by the Railway Commission is urgently needed. The specific reductions of the Crow's Nest Agreement do not meet the requirements of the case."

"(12) Rates without traffic are useless."

"(13) Of course 'rates without traffic are useless,' therefore the rates of today should be adjusted to the traffic of today (as the Railway Commission had power to do) not to that of 25 years ago, as under the Crow's Nest Agreement.

"(14) The railroads have borne more than their share of railway cleaning."

"(15) If grain rates have been unjustly high as compared with other rates, that is all the more reason why they should be properly adjusted after careful study of the situation. The railroads of the Prairie Commission, not fixed arbitrarily at a figure which in paragraph 4 of Mr. Symington's summary is stated to have been "7 per cent. to 40 per cent. higher" than the rates actually prevailing "in 1917 and for many years previous."

"(16) The abolition of this maximum provided by the agreement is the only way to correct the theory and structure of the Railway Act, the policy of which was settled after careful preliminary study."

"(17) The Railway Act was never intended to assume control of and responsibility for railways throughout Canada. The foundation purpose of the Act was to prevent discrimination. As specific agreements as to rates must in their nature be temporary, they must not violate the principle of the act."

"(18) The Crow's Nest Agreement was in existence when the Railway Act was passed. It was signed by the act and afterwards by the Commission; which fixed rates below those provided in the act which seemed to warrant it. The railroads fixed rates and provided in the act, also, when conditions seemed to warrant. The agreement did not prevent the general adjustment of rates either down or up by the Commission in the past, and will not in the future, unless it is established as a binding contract by ill-advised legislation or arbitrary action."

"(19) The downward tendency of railway rates is downward. Today the railway company objects to being held to the terms of the agreement. Tomorrow, with a further downward tendency of rates, they may invoke the agreement to prevent reducing rates to a level which may be set by the Commission before the war. When the company is willing to abrogate the agreement is the time for the country to get rid of it; not to fasten it more firmly around the neck of the whole West, but more especially of the Far West. The rail way act enforced by the Railway Commission under the authority of Parliament is the true Magna Charta of the West, in regard to trans-

portation.

"(20) The protection to the West by the railroads is continuing as that to the East by the Welland and St. Lawrence canals; and besides, is effective two months in the year, against seven months' navigation in the East."

"(21) Grain rates under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement will pay reasonable profits to the railways and are from 7 per cent. to 40 per cent. higher than rates paid by the railroads."

"(22) If grain rates under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement will pay reasonable profits to the railways under present labor, fuel and other costs, they were an imposition, although considered as a relaxation of the maximum made. If rates were fixed by the Railway Commission from 7 to 40 per cent. below those provided in the agreement, that is surely not a reason why the Western producer should be tied up to the terms of the agreement for all time. As costs come down, it is the duty of the Railway Commission to decrease the rates. Within the past few days the United States railway commission has cut rates to a

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"(26) (27) The main purpose of the Railway Act was to give the Railway Commission was that as United States railway competition did not affect the prairie West, some regulatory authority was needed in order that the Western producer might get equalized, or measurable standardized rates. If the agreement is established as a formal contract, becomes an impediment to such comprehensive action as present circumstances imperatively demand.

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Crop Growth Not Retarded From Lack of Moisture But Recent Frost Did Damage In Some Districts

Bulletin Correspondents Send Reassuring Reports of Situation During Last Week In The North—Potato Crop Late This Spring As Compared With Last Year—Recent Frost Helped General Conditions.

Mature conditions in all parts of central and northern Alberta have been favorable up to the present, but in some districts recent rain will be needed soon for maximum yields from Bulletin correspondents from Bulletin correspondents. None of the crops, however, have been damaged from a lack of rain up to the present.

Wheat: The wheat crop has started early and well, as well as the garden crops in some districts, with the result that some of the thermometers registered as low as 12 degrees below zero when the ground was exposed to the sun, but according to reports no damage has been done. The wheat is set back from four to five days, but in any event the crop will stand up well, and the yield will be about what would have done. Tender garden crops in some districts are now planted.

Weather conditions during the last few days have been very favorable, and indications are good for a growing weather for some time at least.

Crop conditions in the Edmonton area are good, and Bulletin correspondents report that there will be no great benefit from the recent frost.

The crops on summerfallow and breaking areas in an exceptionally favorable condition, and little improved upon in any way. On the spring sowing of some of the cereals, however, some damage was done, due to the lack of moisture.

The potato crop is likely to be somewhat late in maturing according to the latest reports, but the crop is backward in comparison to the lack of moisture in the soil early in the season. A Young and Way and a number of other experts are of the opinion that this crop will require more rain than usual.

Lloydminster: While the weather has been favorable, the snow melt has been sufficient to provide a sufficient warm weather, growing conditions during the past week have been favorable. The average rain did some damage to the crops, but not enough to cause any serious injury.

It is expected the grain will yield out more, and bring a heavy price. The weather has been hot south of town, seems to have been favorable, and the garden vegetables have been injured, but there is still time for recovery.

Longview: Varied weather conditions have been experienced during the week. The heat that hung over the district the first part of June has disappeared, and the temperature is which was a steady down-pour of about 24 hours. June 10, followed by a cold front.

Redwater: Crops in all parts of the district are in a splendid condition. There is a sufficient amount of rain, and the soil is very favorable.

Lakeview: The oppressive heat and weather of the previous week has been followed by showers of rain, and the crops are in a good condition.

Lethbridge: Crop conditions are improving, and the weather is good.

Edmonton: The wheat crop is up about four inches above the ground level, and the weather has been favorable.

Grande Prairie: The wheat crop is up about 12 inches above the ground level, and the weather has been favorable.

Wetaskiwin: The wheat crop is up about 12 inches above the ground level, and the weather has been favorable.

High River, Alta., June 10: Following a week of extremely dry weather, the rain was welcome, and the damage was stopped.

There have been no reports of cane being damaged, and the potatoes were badly caught by the frost, and are being re-sown.

The crocus is in splendid shape for planting, and the garden vegetables are coming on in good condition. There is still no indication.

Some More Truths.

WOULD you use a steam shovel to move a pebble? Certainly not. Implements are built according to the work they have to do.

Would you use a grown-up's remedy for your baby's ills? Certainly not. Remedies are prepared according to the work THEY have to do.

All this is preliminary to reminding you that Fletcher's Castoria was sought out, found and is prepared solely as a remedy for Infants and Children. And let this be a warning against Substitutes, Counterfeits and the Just-as-good stuff that may be all right for you in all your strength, but dangerous for the little babe.

All the mother-love that lies within your heart cries out to you: Be true to Baby. And being true to Baby you will keep in the house remedies specially prepared for babies as you would a baby's food, hairbrush, toothbrush or sponge.

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Your Friend, the Physician.

The history of all medicines carries with it the story of battles against the physicians: right and unjust; even determined of opinion among scientists, and the lives of inventors and discoverers always for the betterment of mankind. The information is at the hand of all physicians. He is with you at a moment's call, the trouble trifling or great. He is your friend, your household companion. He is at hand to whom you always turn for advice when you might not be able to see a doctor. He is a student to his last and final call. His patients are his family and to lose one is little less than losing one of his own flesh and blood.

Believe him when he tells you—he as well—that Fletcher's Castoria has never harmed the littlest babe, and that it is a good thing to keep in the house. He knows.

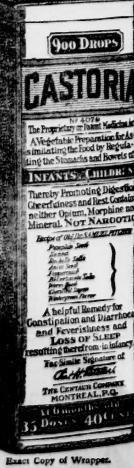
BOTHERS SHOULD READ THE BOOKLET THAT IS AROUND EVERY BOTTLE OF FLETCHER'S CASTORIA.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Char. H. Fletcher

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Exact Copy of Wrappers.

moisture in character but a good soaking rain would be a great benefit. The ground however still retains considerable moisture from the snow and the soil is still not advancing but not as fast as if the snow had been melted.

Watrous, Alta., June 10: Weather following rain last night has been strong and the crops are showing strong growth, wheat standing from 6 to 8 inches.

E.D. & B.C. Crop Report.

Grande Prairie: The weather or rain and snow on Monday. Crops are all doing well.

Wetaskiwin: About twelve degrees of frost from early part of the week but the ground is becoming dry and the crops are showing signs of life. The garden and early barley was damaged last night. The weather is fine, but rain is needed.

Sherwood: The weather for the past week has been favorable, but the ground is still wet. The crops and potatoes that were sown last week have been damaged and are injured to a considerable extent. However, indications are that no serious damage has been done except that growth has not yet begun in any case it will cool out thicker.

Redwater: Crops throughout the area are in a good condition.

Edmonton: The weather on Monday night and Tuesday morning was favorable for the formation of a good amount of surface moisture.

Lac Ste. Anne: The wheat crop is up about 12 inches above the ground level, and the weather is good for best crop growth. There was a great benefit to the crop.

McLennan: Weather conditions are good, and the crops are showing nicely. Wind and rain have not been a factor in the growth of the crops.

High River: The wheat crop is up about 12 inches above the ground level, and the weather is good for best crop growth. There was a great benefit to the crop.

Pine Lake: Crops throughout the area are in a good condition.

Wetaskiwin: The weather has been favorable.

Kinross: Heavy frost Monday night damaged oats and potatoes slightly.

Westlock: Grain crops are doing well, and the weather has been favorable.

Elk Point: The grain crops were injured by frost on Friday night.

Jasper Park: Cottages now under construction are progressing rapidly.

Calgary: The opening of the National railway offices will be officially opened Thursday next, June 15, at 10 a.m. at the site of the former Canadian Pacific station.

Edmonton: The new station will take part in the opening occasion.

HATFIELD SEASON OPENS JUNE 15.

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Low Water in Athabasca Is Hindering Navigation

Communication with the far north country is being considerably hampered by the low water level of the Athabasca river and its tributaries, particularly the navigability of the Clearwater river and Waterways. Unless copious rains fall again, navigation will be difficult.

John, Alta., June 10: Heavy rain and snow on Friday night caused the water level to rise, but the waterways are still low.

Wetaskiwin: The water level is still low.

High River, Alta., June 10: Following a week of extremely dry weather, the rain was welcome, and the damage was stopped.

Edmonton: The wheat crop is up about four inches above the ground level, and the weather has been favorable.

Grande Prairie: The wheat crop is up about 12 inches above the ground level, and the weather has been favorable.

Wetaskiwin: The wheat crop is up about 12 inches above the ground level, and the weather has been favorable.

Elk Point: The wheat crop is up about 12 inches above the ground level, and the weather has been favorable.

High River: The wheat crop is up about 12 inches above the ground level, and the weather has been favorable.

Edmonton: The wheat crop is up about 12 inches above the ground level, and the weather has been favorable.

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